

LABOR CLARION

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Rider Takes Farm Workers From W.L.B. Jurisdiction

Catching a number of people unawares, the rider introduced by Representative Lea of California to the bill appropriating 1946 funds for the War Labor Board, which was passed by the House on June 8, and by the Senate about ten days ago, takes agricultural employees away from the War Labor Board's jurisdiction and prohibits it from prescribing wages and hours in disputes involving fruit and vegetable packers.

The rider that was introduced specifies "that no part of the funds appropriated in this paragraph shall be used in connection with investigations, hearings, directives, or orders concerning bargaining units composed in whole or in part of agricultural laborers, as that term is defined in the Social Security Act in Section 409, Title 42, U. S. Code."

Under the Social Security Act definition of agricultural labor which is now to govern the War Labor Board, agricultural labor includes the handling and packing of fruits and vegetables as an incident to the preparation of such products for market. Thus, workers engaged in such handling and packing operations would have no recourse to the War Labor Board. The board and others are now considering whether the board can retain jurisdiction over the employees engaged in the fruit and vegetable industry in the preparation of foods for freezing, packing of cauliflower and similar operations. It is also reported that the Tenth Regional War Labor Board is holding up the processing of cases involving employees engaged in wineries, water power plants, creameries, etc., until it is finally determined by the legal division just precisely what the rider means.

Agricultural Labor Defined

In the definition of agriculture labor in the Social Security Act, it is stated that the provisions dealing with the handling, packing, drying, etc., of agricultural or horticultural commodities, shall not be deemed applicable to services performed in connection with commercial canning or commercial freezing, or in connection with any agricultural or horticultural commodity after it is delivered to a terminal market for distribution or consumption. Until this matter is cleared up, a number of borderline cases as well as the far-reaching effect of the Lea amendment will be open to considerable interpretation.

We quote below the text of the definition of agricultural labor as contained in the Social Security Act, which would be binding on the War Labor Board under the rider:

"The term 'agricultural labor' includes all services performed—

"(1) On a farm, in the employ of any person, in connection with cultivating the soil, or in connection with raising or harvesting any agricultural or horticultural product;

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Move Against Resolution

As reported in the LABOR CLARION last week, business representatives of the printing trades unions met with the judiciary committee of the Board of Supervisors to combat a resolution that will, if finally passed by the board, do away with printing the annual city budget in newspapers. Explaining to the committee just what such a resolution, if adopted, would do to labor involved, the group was successful in gaining another meeting, which will be held on August 2, at which meeting they hope to have the resolution killed.

Hitler-Created Nazi Labor Front Being Purged

The de-nazification of German labor organizations in the American zone of occupation is now in its final phase, the War Department reported in a review of the labor policies of the Allied Military Government and the progress being made in carrying them out.

The initial step toward restoring free labor in Germany is the complete liquidation of the German Labor Front which was the Hitler-created vehicle for the elimination of democratic trade unions, the War Department said.

At the same time the Manpower Division of the

Los Angeles W.L.B. Meet

A War Labor Board conference of all the business agents and officials of the A.F.L. in the Southern California area, has been called by the Executive Board of the Los Angeles Central Labor Council, to convene in the Labor Temple at 8 p. m., on the evening of August 6. The executive board has invited the chairman of the War Labor Board Committee of the San Francisco Labor Council, Jack Maltester, to address the conference. (See Labor Council Minutes, page 7.)

Bill Introduced to Amend Fair Labor Standards Act

A bill to amend the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 was introduced July 6 by Ellis E. Patterson, Representative from the 16th District, California, and has been referred to the Committee on Labor.

This bill, H. R. 3719, proposes the following amendments to the Fair Labor Standards Act:

1—Would use the National Labor Relations Board definition of commerce, which has been interpreted by the courts as having the broadest scope of any commerce definition.

2—Would establish a 75 cents per hour minimum wage.

3—A workweek of 35 hours with time and one-half for all work performed in excess of 35 hours.

4—Coverage of the act extended to cover all workers engaged in commerce who are now specifically excluded.

5—Would establish a 5-year statute of limitations.

Obviously, the bill contains a number of necessary and important improvements that would be of great benefit to labor. It is hoped that this bill will receive the general support of all the friends of labor, as it so well deserves.

New Service Center Opened

A new veterans' Information and Service Center, supported by the San Francisco War Chest, has been opened at the City Hall, first floor, Walter Haas, War Chest president, announces. The center is operated by the recently incorporated San Francisco Coordinating Council for Veterans' Services, representing 56 civic, veterans', welfare and labor organizations.

George J. Johns, representing the San Francisco Labor Council, is a member of the board directing the center's operations. The center is planned to guide World War II veterans to the specialized services they need in their adjustment to civilian life, including veterans' benefits, employment, education, or help with personal or family problems.

The War Chest has appropriated \$18,000 to operate the center for the remainder of this year and promises continued support for 1946.

Union-Employer Pact Approved

A voluntary agreement providing pay increases and other benefits made by twenty-five manufacturers of men's work clothing and the United Garment Workers of America has been approved by the War Labor Board. The agreement, signed by the Union-Made Garment Manufacturers' Association, also provides for a minimum wage of 50 cents an hour and more liberal vacations. It affects 6,000 workers in plants throughout the Nation.

United States Group Control Council is engaged in the tremendous task of channeling labor into the industries which have been given priority for restoration, such as mines, railroads and public utilities.

It is impossible to re-establish free labor overnight in a country where most of the industrial facilities are reduced to rubble, where the workers are still disabled by the destruction we have wrought and where thousands of young men are still prisoners of war, it was pointed out.

The German Labor Front is now closed and is in

Warren Signs Good Bills; Some Bad Ones Vetoed

Prior to the deadline, Saturday, July 21, the Governor vetoed three bills affecting unemployment matters, which would have caused considerable damage to labor. They are as follows:

S. B. 615 (Sutton), which was a companion bill to A. B. 1113, aimed at the exclusion from coverage by this act of thousands of wage earners by incorporating a so-called Federal definition of agriculture. This bill, which has been introduced at every session of the Legislature since the passage of the Unemployment Insurance Act, would have eliminated the present requirement of Rule 7.1 which was recently held valid by the California Supreme Court that to be exempt agricultural labor must be performed by the employees of the owner or tenant of the farm. The bill would have excluded employees of independent contractors, picking fruit, etc. This is the second time Governor Warren has vetoed a bill of this kind.

S. B. 1191 (Parkman), a companion bill to A. B. 279, provided that charges to the employer's account would be only 73% of the benefits paid to their employees. It attempted to extend further advantages to the employers under the theory of merit-rating. By this bill, the contributions of employers would have been lowered, and it was considered the worst unemployment insurance bill introduced in either house of the Legislature. By vetoing this measure, the Governor not only protected the unemployment fund, but precluded such discriminatory legislation.

Prevented Emasculation of Act

S. B. 2206 (Clarke) which would have prohibited Mexican nationals from being beneficiaries under the Unemployment Insurance Act. Their status now does not entitle them to unemployment benefits, but there have been cases where such nationals have been employed as cooks and deductions made from their pay for unemployment benefits. It is also obvious that much favoritism would be shown by employers, who would employ such nationals to escape the need of contributing to the unemployment fund, and replace other workers because of such a consideration. The Governor showed excellent judgment in vetoing this measure and again proved his great concern for preventing the emasculation of the Unemployment Insurance Act.

The following good bills, which are also of great interest to labor, were signed by the Governor:

S. B. 1084 (Shelley et al), which in its final passage incorporated A. B. 278, provides two things: (1)—that when a referee on an appeal issues a decision affirming the original determination of the claims deputy that benefits are payable to a claimant, the benefits are immediately paid, and shall not be stopped in spite of any further appeal by an employer or action by the department, and (2)—that when the Appeals Board

(Continued on Page 5)

I.L.O. World Conference

With the adjournment in Montreal of the 95th session of its governing body, the International Labor Organization is intensifying its preparations for the 27th session of the International Labor Conference which opens in Paris October 15. Fortified by a governing body resolution declaring that the organization "must pursue with vigor and efficiency its indispensable work," officials at International Labor Office headquarters here have made plans for the early completion of the reports which will be laid before the conference on the six items of its agenda.

the process of final liquidation. American authorities are removing and excluding from positions in the labor field all members of the Nazi party and all supporters of Nazism in these offices because of administrative necessity, convenience or expediency.

It is the aim of the United States Government to remove every obstacle which stands in the way of free trade union restoration, but American authorities do not propose to organize the workers, the War Department statement said. That is being left to the Germans themselves. (See "Comment on World Events," page 4.)

Resume of Resolutions

As set forth in the minutes of the Labor Council meeting of Friday evening, July 20, following is a resume of the resolutions submitted by the California State Federation of Labor. These resolutions were adopted by the Council. For the sake of brevity, we are printing only the "resolves" of each resolution with the exception of the one dealing with post-war housing. Following is the resume:

Office of Price Administration—Resolved. That the Executive Board of the California State Federation of Labor, now in session, again endorse the principles and the philosophy of price control and rationing, and urge through this body and its affiliated unions that the Emergency Price Control Act be extended for at least another year without any damaging amendments and with an appropriation sufficient to carry on its functions efficiently and effectively; and be it further resolved, that the action of the Executive Board of the California State Federation of Labor, as set forth in this resolution, be concurred in by its affiliated unions, and that they inform their respective Congressmen of the desire of the membership to have the Emergency Price Control Act extended for one year or more.

Commemoration of Death of Franklin Delano Roosevelt—Resolved. That the Executive Council of the California State Federation of Labor, now in session, go on record as supporting wholeheartedly every national and local effort to perpetuate the memory of Franklin Delano Roosevelt through a fitting memorial and other suitable observations; and be it further resolved, that we pledge our full co-operation to the new President, Harry S. Truman, and the Government to conclude the present emergency by doing everything that is humanly possible for us to defeat our enemies and reinforce our democracy on a stronger foundation than ever before.

New Orientation of Communist Party—Resolved, That the Executive Council of the California State Federation of Labor now in session go on record as condemning the Communist Party regardless of what guise it assumes, either as an association or a party, and call upon its affiliates and the labor movement "as a whole to take similar action and unite their forces to combat the to-be-expected revival of disruptive activity; and be it further resolved, that the California State Federation of Labor do everything within its power to expose the sinister workings of this unpatriotic clique within the labor movement and among the people generally; resolved, that the widest publicity be given this resolution.

Liberalizing War Labor Board Restrictions—Resolved, that the Executive Council of the California State Federation of Labor now in session, request the National War Labor Board and the President of the United States to lift all restrictions on management and labor in the negotiation and consummation of wage increases that do not entail price increases; and be it further resolved, that all affiliates of the California State Federation of Labor be notified of this action and advised to make similar requests of the National War Labor Board, the President of the United States and their Congressmen; and be it further resolved, that copies of this resolution be sent to all California Congressmen, Senators, the President of the United States and the Regional and National War Labor Boards.

Post-War Housing—This resolution dealt with reconstruction and development of communities. It recognizes the responsibility of labor to do its part in such development, drawing attention of the years of deficiency in home construction. It sets forth that every wage earner desires to be a home-owner, to have security of employment and income and that the A.F.L. had adopted a comprehensive program to attain the above. The resolution resolves that F.H.A. mortgage insurance be amended to limit interest rate to not more than 1 per cent above the going Federal rate of interest and that central councils establish an advisory service. It calls for resumption and expansion of slum clearance. Labor is asked to take the initiative to make mutual home ownership possible of permanent war housing projects now occupied by war workers and to prevent the transfer of these

Schwellenbach, Green Confer on Proposed Reorganization Plans

Secretary of Labor Schwellenbach, in his first conference with A.F.L. President William Green, discussed plans for reorganization of the Department of Labor.

The A.F.L., at its annual conventions, has repeatedly demanded that all Federal bureaus dealing with labor problems be centralized within the Labor Department. Mr. Green conveyed these views to Secretary Schwellenbach, who indicated his agreement.

Green's Views Made Known

Mr. Green disclosed his ideas about the reorganization of the Labor Department in more detail.

He charged that this department is the only one in the Federal Government to "suffer multiple casualties in this war." While other Federal agencies expanded and took on new functions, Mr. Green said, the Labor Department's powers "were drastically amputated." Yet, at the same time, he pointed out, "new bureaus were created by the dozen, completely outside the jurisdiction of the Department of Labor, to handle important labor problems.

"The result has been confusion," Mr. Green continued. "Each bureau has laid down its own rules, sometimes in conflict with other agencies. Frequently the various new boards and commissions have competed with each other for the right to determine policies and decide cases."

"Now that the Nation is entering an extremely difficult reconversion period, the need of consolidating the various Federal labor agencies becomes more acute than ever."

Changes Recommended

Among the specific, immediate changes recommended by Mr. Green were:

1—Return to the Labor Department the United States Employment Service, which will be required to place in new jobs millions of displaced war workers and ex-servicemen.

2—Similar action with respect to the Federal Apprentice Training set-up, which will have to undertake supervision of the training and retraining of servicemen for civilian jobs.

3—Put the National Labor Relations Board, the National War Labor Board and other quasi-judicial agencies in the labor field under the Department of Labor for "bookkeeping purposes," while they should retain complete independence in policy-making functions.

projects to speculators. Urban development is called for with labor representation on planning commissions and agencies concerned therewith. Each local

council is called upon to establish, with building and construction trades councils, local housing committees to further the interests of workers in a sound and well-planned housing development and to press for enactment of legislation necessary to that end.

Deaths in Labor's Ranks

(As reported in the daily press)

Asinas, Del Gamo—In this city July 14; member of Boilermakers' Union.

Beaton, Captain Edward C.—In Long Beach, Calif., July 16; member of Masters, Mates and Pilot, No. 90.

O'Brien, John J.—In this city July 19; member of Retail Clerks' Union, No. 410.

Davis, William—In this city July 21; member of Theatrical Stage Employees, No. 16.

Warren, Leslie T.—In this city July 21; member of Teamsters' Union, No. 85.

Becker, Loras—In this city July 19; member of Automotive Machinists, No. 1305.

Stein, John William—In this city July 18; member of Waiters' Union, No. 30.

Blea, Elias Don—In Richmond, Calif., July 20; member of Boilermakers' Union, No. 531.

Brown, Mabel—In this city July 21; member of Office Employees' Union.

Duncan, Andrew R.—In this city July 23; member of Bartenders' Union, No. 41.

Pongidis, Paul D.—In this city July 23; member of Waiters' Union, No. 30.

Women in Post-War Work

Survey of policies and plans of 304 New York State war plants in 1944 showed that while many firms had not formulated definite plans regarding layoffs or post-war employment of women, about half the plants anticipated no significant drop in women's employment or looked forward to an increase in women's employment with return to peacetime production.

This was the finding of the New York State Department of Labor's division of women, child labor and minimum wages, as reported recently in a study on "employers' post-war plans for women workers."

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Your Post-War Job

Boris Shishkin, speaking on the American Federation of Labor radio program, "Labor-U.S.A.", pointed out where employment prospects after the war are to be found. The LABOR CLARION reprints part of Mr. Shishkin's talk in the hope that our readers may have the knowledge afforded. The article this week deals with the textile and clothing industries. Mr. Shishkin spoke in part as follows:

Textile and clothing industries provide one of the biggest sources of employment in the United States. They employ more than two million workers.

Lloyd Klenert, secretary of the United Textile Workers of America, reports that full employment now prevails in the textile industry.

It will take from two to three years after the war to make up the deficit in textiles. This means full employment for at least that long. Better wages and decent incomes will help support the lasting growth of the textile industry after the war. There is plenty of room for expansion.

David Dubinsky, president of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, reports that at present there is some unemployment and extensive part-time work in that trade. This is due to shortage in materials, especially cotton goods. The demand for women's apparel is far greater than the industry can supply. As soon as textile fabrics are once more in good supply, everyone will again be busy. In fact, after the war, the civilian apparel industry is likely to provide more jobs than it does today. The union, which was instrumental in developing the famous program of co-operation with employers, is now working on its number one post-war program: to make sure not only that the American woman is the best-dressed of all, but also that America becomes the post-war fashion center of the world.

Joseph McCurdy, president of the United Garment Workers, reports full employment in the manufacture of work clothing, and men's clothing. Here, too, severe shortages of denim, duck and other fabrics have cut deeply into production. Especially serious is the resulting shortage of overalls and other work clothes badly needed in war plants and on the farms. Full employment in this and all other branches of the apparel industry depends on the maintenance of high wages and ample buying power among all workers after the war.

A.F.L. Clerk Cited

Private First Class Carl V. Sheridan of Baltimore, Maryland, member of Retail Clerks' International Protective Association, Local No. 1315-A (A.F.L.), lies in a hero's grave in Europe. The Medal of Honor, the Nation's highest award, has been presented to his father, Charles E. Sheridan, in recognition of his son's final fearless act in blasting an opening into an ancient castle which was strongly defended by German paratroopers. The 20-year-old infantryman enlisted in the Army May 1, 1943, and as a member of the 47th Infantry Regiment, 9th Infantry Division, took part in the St. Lo break-through and the fighting through the Argentan sector. He shared in the combat of his division through Belgium and fought in western Germany until his death.

Union Workers Excel

An outfit of Army engineers—many of them union men skilled in construction, mechanical, metal and other trades in civilian life—is one of the first Army units which has already seen combat action in both the European and Pacific theaters, according to an Army announcement. The outfit, the First Engineer Special Brigade, has added victory in the Okinawa campaign to its impressive record of European battles.

An important part of the 700,000 Army Engineers now in service is the nucleus of 15,000 enlisted specialists recruited during 1943 from the ranks of organized labor. Labor has since contributed many thousands of skilled members to make the Engineer Corps one of the Army's most honored branches.

Living Cost Up in S.F.

The latest monthly price bulletin of the Bureau of Labor Statistics released the following cost of living report for San Francisco. The bureau stated "the index does not show the full war-time effect on the cost of living of such factors as lowered quality, disappearance of low-priced goods and forced changes in housing and eating away from home, and does not measure changes in the total amount families spend for living. Bond purchases and income taxes are not included. The San Francisco survey shows:

"The cost of living in San Francisco increased 0.6 per cent during the month ending April 15. This followed a 0.3 per cent rise in the preceding month and largely eliminated the January-February decline, bringing the bureau's index back within 0.1 per cent of the war-time high reached last December. All of the April increase was brought about by a 1.5 per cent gain in family food costs—due primarily to a 5.8 per cent increase in the prices of fresh fruits and vegetables. Average clothing costs were slightly lower by 0.1 per cent, and all other major cost of living groups were unchanged. Compared with the average pre-war level, San Francisco living costs were up 32.6 per cent. In the two years since the President's 'Hold-the-Line' order of April, 1943, the rise has been limited to 3.2 per cent."

Higher Minimum Wage Urged

Congress was asked by a Senate Committee to declare that any hourly wage below 65 cents an hour is "substandard" for American workers trying to live in health and decency. More than ten million American workers still are paid less than that figure, the committee reported. At present the National War Labor Board holds that 55 cents an hour is the minimum standard. The American Federation of Labor has demanded that the minimum be raised to 72 cents an hour. The Senate resolution, approved by Senators Pepper, LaFollette, Tunnell and Aiken, would not be compulsory in effect. It would permit unions and employers to negotiate wage rate increases up to the 65 cents hourly level without requiring W.L.B. approval. Nor would the resolution, if adopted by Congress, prevent the W.L.B. from setting a higher minimum "should it determine such a rate to be necessary of fulfillment of the requirements of announced policy."

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Veteran to Oppose Rep. Smith

A new David has taken to the political arena to challenge the anti-union Goliath of the Eighth Congressional District of Virginia, Representative Howard W. Smith, it was announced in Alexandria, Va., recently.

Undeterred by previous unsuccessful attempts to unseat Smith by other candidates, Major James C. Tate, an overseas veteran of this war, has thrown his hat into the ring against the incumbent union-hater for the Democratic nomination, which is equivalent to election. And in outlining his platform, Major Tate emphasized that he will uphold the right of labor to organize and bargain collectively. Representative Smith is one of the authors of the obnoxious Connally-Smith Act and has repeatedly introduced legislation seeking to destroy labor's rights.

Major Tate, who served overseas in the China-Burma-India Air Service Command, retired from the Army last March and has since been employed as national information director at the headquarters of the Veterans of Foreign Wars. His platform calls for support of President Truman's policies, full employment through development of industries in his district, adequate legislation for veterans, increased income for farmers, and State action to eliminate the poll tax in Virginia.

Singing Union Bartender

Max Pleiss literally sings out for war bond sales, hitting a high C in every drive to date. His total sales are more than a half million dollars. In a single radio appearance he sold \$45,000 in war bonds. A member of the Bartenders' Union, Local 264, Hotel and Restaurant Employees' International Alliance and Bartenders' International League of America, Pleiss has long been known in Omaha as the top singing bartender. However, since the war loan program began, in order to hear his dulcet tones the customers have to shell out for war stamps and bonds. When not singing for war bond drives, Pleiss spends his spare time singing for wounded veterans.

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Changes of address or additions to union mail lists must come through the secretary of each organization. Members are notified that this is obligatory.

Entered as second-class matter August 10, 1918, at the post office at San Francisco, California, under the Act of March 3, 1879.

Black Market Meat

A distinct service was rendered to this community, as well as the Nation, when Milton Maxwell of the Butchers' Union charged and documented the charges that transfers by sale or lease of poultry farm properties seeking to monopolize supplies by hotels and restaurants; that picking machines at poultry farms and public refrigeration lockers were installed to expedite above-ceiling prices for dressed poultry, and that moonlight cattle slaughtering was being practiced by illegal operators. The charges are bases for a Congressional investigation and Congressman Haynen has requested such an investigation immediately. The Butchers' Union have made similar charges before but nothing ever came of them. It is hoped that the present set of charges will move those charged with stopping black market activities to get on the job and work with the union in its endeavor to enlighten the public and its further public service in being instrumental in stamping out the vicious trafficking in foodstuffs. When a Governmental office or official says that "labor has nothing to offer but their labor," somebody is missing the boat. Labor in this State, (as exemplified by the California State Federation of Labor, by local councils and local unions) is on record as endorsing the principles and philosophy of price control and rationing. To say to a responsible union and its officials that they have "nothing to offer" is plain foolish. Unions do not function as secret service agencies but they do know what is going on in a given industry and when charges are made such as Milton Maxwell has made, some recognition should be given. While the writer of this column expresses his views only; he thinks that all labor in San Francisco will applaud the action taken by the head of the Butchers' Union.

Determination of Purpose?

Properly, the heading on this item should not be asked. You have read many articles concerning Cecil B. DeMille and his purported saving of the democratic way of life. Now, in our book, we like a man that has determination of purpose. We like a man or woman who stand behind their convictions. But, we also admire a man or woman who believes in the democratic way of our Nation, our fraternal organizations and labor unions. Surely Mr. DeMille's latest burble about fighting his \$1 fine "to the last ounce of my blood" is going beyond the realm of "determination of purpose." We assume that the press has correctly quoted Mr. DeMille, and upon that assumption we base our judgment. Labor unions have, as other organizations have, certain laws, openly arrived at and openly invoked. In other words, the majority opinion expressed is the will of the union. In the DeMille squabble, that was the case. To assume, as he does, that the majority opinion should be set aside because he does not like the idea of his money being spent to combat anti-labor legislation is not consistent with his talks of recent dates. This column wonders if DeMille refused to recognize majority opinions of any board of directors that he might be a member of. We suggest that his blood could be used to better advantage as plasma and that he adhere here to the ruling of the court in his particular and peculiar position.

The Closed Shop

Some Congressmen and some newspapers, just as at the end of the last war, seem determined to bust organized labor. They want to break the closed shop, because they know that is the backbone of union contracts. They moan about the poor workman who does not believe in unions, and why should he be required to join when he doesn't like 'em. He doesn't like 'em because he doesn't like 'em, but he does like to get the wages and work under conditions built

Keep On!

By RUELL TAYLOR

The war is not over. It has only shifted its base. And we must not, in relief at the victory in the West, slacken our efforts. Our loyalty to our own demands that we keep everlastingly on the job. Not duty but love must drive us on.

Sure, it's only natural to keep one eye on the future. We know that we have our families to take care of, and that the longer we wait to get into peace-time jobs, the harder it will be. But, for every one of us who stops now to get in on our future, some boy overseas will have no future at all. Do we want ours at that price?

The best way out is always through. The best way to finish up this war is to work all out to wind it up speedily and to make peace come the sooner. As the Saginaw *Labor News* said recently: "We have no right to so conduct ourselves as to weaken in any manner the forces of our Nation in its war against the power of darkness. We have no individual rights that are not in some sense modified by the demand for collective might and victory."

It is just the principle of unionism applied to our current problems. No one man has a right to jockey for advantages that all cannot have. No one man has a right to hold down his fellow men by his own self-interests.

It doesn't make any difference what the other fellow does. To be sure, there are some employers—and some labor men as well—that are more concerned with their own self-interest and their future profits, than they are in finishing the war. But, thank God, these are precious few!

Don't spare the last punch. The Japanese won't be out until they are counted out. We have seen—again and again—our triumphant progress stalled. Let's be sure it isn't stalled because of the work we didn't do, because we were too busy looking ahead to see the task just before us.

If we want peace and a prosperous future both for our fellow workers and for ourselves, comprised as we are of all races, nationalities and creeds, the first step in its establishment is the complete and inevitable defeat of those who instinctively resort to war as an instrument of their policy. And to accomplish that end, we must supply the sinews of strength or that complete defeat.

To conclude with the words of a great leader—Victor Olander: "God be with them as they fight, and God be with us as we work."

From the Labor Press

This week we noticed the *Labor Beacon*, printed at Michigan City, Indiana, on behalf of A.F.L. unions in Indiana, had some mighty fine articles. The following under the heading, "Ready for the Future," is of particular interest, especially in view of what is transpiring in anti-labor circles in Washington and elsewhere about the Nation:

"Times are changing rapidly on the labor front. With the first cutbacks, a gradual but steady increase of delegates to various labor bodies and a greater interest on the part of the rank and file workers is apparent. Meetings are better attended, questions more pertinent, debates and arguments more fiery and serious.

"This is only the beginning. Now is the time to put your local on a stripped-for-action basis. Clean up long-standing disputes, make personnel shifts where needed, see that committees are adequate and will function. Most of all, give every individual something to do. If he doesn't understand the meaning of unionism, teach him. Make co-operation and determination the keystone on which to build a firm structure for the future.

"The days ahead for unionism are brighter than many think, if we tighten up our organizations."

Pictureless Cartoon

Lem—"Been helpin' my wife clean house. This mornin' I took down the Venetian blinds and put 'em in the washin' machine. Then I turned on the switch."

Slim—"Venetian blinds in a washing machine?"

Lem—"Yep! Do you know anybody who wants to buy 6000 toothpicks?"

up by organized labor. He is more than willing to take all the benefits but he doesn't want to pay the freight. Leaders in the campaign for anti-labor laws are lawyers in and out of Congress. The more anti-labor laws they can get on the books, the more business for lawyers, hired to defend labor and to defend business. The more laws, the more business for lawyers. Brother, they don't overlook anything!

And, speaking of lawyers and the closed shop, the bar associations are the closest closed shops you can imagine. Without being a member of the bar associations a lawyer just ain't. Some lawyers may not believe in unions and they may not believe in the closed shop, but they believe in and they join the bar associations . . . or else.

Comment on World Events

Restoration of free trade unions in Germany is a long and tough job, the War Department makes plain in a review of progress in breaking the Nazi hold on labor organizations in the American zone of occupation. Though the review says the de-Nazification of the labor organizations is in its final phase, it shows there are many difficulties to be overcome before German labor is again organized in free and democratic unions.

The initial step toward restoring free labor in Germany is the complete liquidation of the German Labor Front (D.A.P.), the Hitler-created vehicle for the elimination of democratic trade unions, the War Department said.

At the same time, the manpower division of the United States Group Control Council is engaged in the tremendous task of channeling labor into the industries which have been given priority for restoration, such as mines, railroads and public utilities.

It is impossible to re-establish free labor overnight in a country where most of the industrial facilities are reduced to rubble, where the workers are still dazed by the destruction we have wrought and where thousands of young men are still prisoners of war, it was pointed out.

The German Labor Front is now closed and is in the process of final liquidation.

American authorities are removing and excluding from all positions in the labor field, and in labor insurance and pension offices, all members of the Nazi party and all supporters of Nazism and militarism. No persons within these categories are to be retained in these offices because of administrative necessity, convenience or expediency.

There will be no further payments of salaries or wages, public or private pensions, or other benefits to such persons.

It is the aim of the United States Government to remove every obstacle which stands in the way of free trade union restoration, but American authorities do not propose to organize the workers, the War Department statement said. That is being left to the Germans themselves.

The function of the manpower division in the restoration of trade unions is to process elected officials to make sure that they are not Nazis or militarists, or persons who will act in conflict with the aims of the occupation authorities.

The first step in this process will be the limitation of self-organization of employees to the selection by secret ballot of shop stewards to represent them in a single plant or craft within a plant.

So far there have been no effort on the part of German workers, except in a few isolated instances, to organize unions. This was attributed to two major factors: (1) the chaotic state of German industry as a result of military destruction, and (2) the fact that very few of the old trade union leaders of the Weimar Republic have reappeared on the scene. The few who have appeared are too old to take an active part or else they have been in concentration camps and are badly in need of rehabilitation.

With the International Unions

(As reflected in Monthly Journals)

Hugo Ernst, writing in the *Catering Industry Employee*, official journal of the hotel, restaurant and bartenders' unions, notes that the Ball-Burton-Hatch new "Federal Labor Relations Bill has drawn the fire of all representative labor organizations." He further notes that the real author of the bill is Donald Richberg, an attorney prominently identified with labor during the N.R.A. days and who helped write the Railway Labor Act. Mr. Ernst says, "it won't be easy to put this bill over, for already Senator Morse, a freshman in the Senate, but well known to labor for his services on the N.W.L.B., has come out in withering criticism against it . . . the American Federation of Labor, no doubt, will have more to say regarding this measure, and it behoves us to wait and to be guided by its recommendations."

The *International Molders' and Foundry Workers' Journal* for July contains a laudatory resolution submitted by the Executive Board of the union for John F. Dunachie, who resigned as editor of the journal, effective May 31. The first resolve of the resolution reads, in part: "that we express to you our heartfelt appreciation of your outstanding service to our union and to the cause of organized labor and we extend to you our sincere wishes for the best of luck and good health in the coming years." Mr. Dunachie had retired for health reasons.

Urges War Bond Purchases

"Every member of organized labor should realize that the purchase of war bonds is in accord with the highest principles of the American labor movement," Irvin R. Kuenzli, secretary-treasurer of the American Federation of Teachers, said in Chicago in urging full support of the U.S. Treasury's war bond program.

Support from Morgenthau

Senator Wagner recently received the following letter from Former Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau:

"Dear Bob: I could not leave the Treasury with a sense of having completed my work without informing you of my strong support for S. 380, the so-called full employment" bill.

"I think too much time and effort have been wasted in ideological word battles over the subject of full employment. Too little time and effort have been directed to the much more difficult—and less spectacular—task of making a fair and impartial study of what industry, agriculture, labor and government can do to give this country the best possible assurances of a sound and balanced economic structure after the war."

"The fact that you and your committee plan to come to grips with the practical side of this problem is to me highly encouraging. It offers assurances of that kind of a down-to-earth examination of the facts which is characteristic of the American democratic process at its best. Under this process many of us are inclined to fuss and fume at the start over the irreconcilable attitude of our political adversaries. But under the searching spotlight of public discussion and the give and take of Congressional hearings, we often find ourselves in agreement on objectives and practical men in Congress find a way of bridging our differences over methods. It is my earnest hope—my expectation—that this will occur in the course of your hearings on S. 380."

"The bill impresses me as being an appropriate basis from which to commence an analysis of the problem of a prosperous post-war America—call it full employment if you like or high employment as some seem to prefer. It is particularly appropriate because it directs our initial attention to promises and operating principles. It rightly leaves for subsequent determination the formulation of actual programs for implementing the policies established in S. 380."

Protest Wage Curb

Six thousand union cigar makers quit their jobs in Tampa, Fla., in protest not against their employers, but against Office of Price Administration restrictions forcing them from high to low income work. The workers had no quarrel with the owners, spokesmen said. Eleven of the manufacturers had been sued in Federal Court by O.P.A. for triple damages totaling almost \$2,000,000 for making higher-priced cigars instead of the required lower quality sizes to come under the weighted ceiling average. Most factories use hand labor, and workers are paid on a piece-work basis. Many of the little plants were closed already, citing differences with O.P.A. over the weighted ceiling and hundreds of workers in others, although not union members, quit in sympathy.

Urge Charter Ratification

A.F.L. President William Green strongly urged the United States Senate to ratify the San Francisco Charter immediately. His testimony before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee provided a climactic conclusion to public hearings and was swiftly followed by a unanimous committee vote endorsing the international agreement. It is expected that the charter will be ratified by an overwhelming vote within a few weeks.

In presenting the A.F.L.'s views, Mr. Green said some of the recommendations presented by the federation to the United States delegation at San Francisco had been adopted in essence and incorporated in the charter. These recommendations dealt with the protection of human rights.

What Next?

A new Westinghouse electronic tube, so sensitive it can measure the light from a star five quintillion miles away, is finding more important earthly uses these days in the steel, plastics and chemical industries. Smaller than a 25-watt lamp, it can measure an electric current one hundred trillionth part of the electrical energy in the light from a reading lamp. Used to detect impurities in metals and explosive compounds, the tube has shortened some important chemical analyses from a week to a few minutes.

Statement by Green

The bill introduced by Senator Harley M. Kilgore of West Virginia to amend the War Mobilization and Reconversion Act to provide more adequate unemployment benefits for civilian workers and returning servicemen and women during the reconversion period has the endorsement and will receive the support of the American Federation of Labor.

This bill does not provide the long term basic improvements in our social security system that are so sorely needed to give adequate protection to the workers of America.

It is, however, in line with the proposals made by President Truman for legislation to meet the emergency needs of the months immediately ahead and should therefore be speedily enacted into law by Congress.

It will extend protection to seamen and to Federal workers and to employees of small firms.

It will provide a strong incentive to the States to remove the restrictive disqualification and eligibility provisions characteristic of so many of their unemployment compensation laws, and make it possible for all States to increase benefits to the maximum of \$25 per week for as long as there are no suitable jobs available up to twenty-six weeks.

It will provide payment of transportation for workers and their families when the only jobs available for them are at a distance from the localities where they now live.

It will increase the benefits to service men to a maximum of \$30 per week for those with dependents for a period up to 52 weeks for those who are unable to find work for that long.

These improvements represent the barest minimum that will be necessary for the Nation to move smoothly and efficiently from a war time to a peace time economy. It should be enacted without delay if widespread hardship and economic breakdown are to be avoided.

We were also pleased to note that a somewhat similar bill was introduced recently in the House of Representatives by the Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, Robert L. Doughton of North Carolina. Though this measure does not meet all the objectives of the Senate bill, it will bring properly before the appropriate House of Congress the consideration of the improvements in our social security system needed to meet the demands of the reconversion period.

I am calling on both Houses of Congress to hold hearings on these measures immediately as the needs are urgent.

New Kickless Cannon

The new kickless cannons, battle-tested in Europe, are now being used effectively against the Nips. These cannons give the infantry soldier the striking power of field artillery without the need to consider terrain, highway conditions or weight of weapons. Makers of these highly effective weapons are A.F.L. workers at American Type Founders, Inc., Cowdrew Machine Division, Dominion Engineering, Ltd., Montreal, Canada, and Miller Printing Machine Company of Pittsburgh, Pa. These recoilless rifles resemble rockets and embody all the principles of standard field artillery.

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Warren Signs, Vetoed Bills

(Continued from Page 1)

issues a decision which holds benefits are payable to a claimant, the payment shall not be stopped by the employer or anyone else commencing legal action. In either case, however, it is expressly provided that if the decision in question is reversed, no employer's account shall be charged with an benefits erroneously paid.

Subsequent Injuries Fund Created

S. B. 85 (Mayo), a companion bill to A. B. 833, was sponsored by the California Employment and Reconstruction Commission, and provides the following: \$300,000 for the purpose of creating a Subsequent Injuries Fund, to be used to pay the difference between the amount which an injured employee will receive for the injuries sustained by him and the amount which would compensate such injured employee as a result of his entire disability caused by a subsequent injury.

The bill further provided that in the event the injured employee is receiving any payments for permanent disability from any Federal or State Funds, such payments shall be deducted from any payments to be made from said Subsequent Injuries Fund.

A. B. 134 (Maloney), which was one of the important bills sponsored by the California State Federation of Labor, amended the existing law providing that an injured employee is not entitled to both a temporary and permanent disability payment, but only to the greater of the two, so as to entitle the injured employee to compensation for whatever permanent disability he sustains *in addition to* whatever payment he has received for temporary disability. This will allow two awards of temporary and permanent disability for the same accident with no deductions from the permanent disability award being permitted for temporary disability.

A. B. 1290 (Carey *et al*), another bill sponsored by the California State Federation of Labor, dealt with the payment of awards made by the Industrial Accident Commission in lump sums. In certain specified instances, the commission commutes and orders the payment of an award in a lump sum. The present value of such awards is a sum which, together with interest at 6% per annum, is sufficient to pay the award. This bill reduced the interest rate from 6% to 3%, and will effect a considerable saving when awards are ordered paid in this manner.

Farm Pay at New High

The Department of Agriculture reported that a continued shortage of farm labor had forced agricultural wage rates to new wartime peaks. Monthly wage rates were said to have increased \$8.30 during the last 12 months, and now average about \$89 with board.

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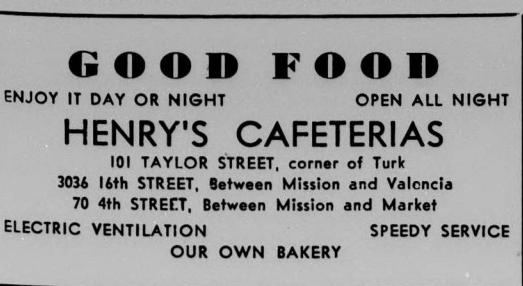
Home Loans for War Veterans

The San Francisco Bank extends a cordial invitation to all War Veterans seeking home loans to drop into any one of its seven offices. We shall be glad to advise Veterans how to secure a

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Run o' the Hook

By C. M. BAKER

(President of Typographical Union, No. 21)

Early in the week the press carried dispatches announcing that the strike of New York Newspaper and Mail Deliverers' Union had been ended by vote of its membership. It was reported that the controversy would be settled by decision of the War Labor Board.

Press dispatches on Wednesday were to the effect that the striking employees of the R. R. Donnelley firm had voted to return to work, leaving the question of "union shop" to later negotiations. Involved in the strike, in addition to members of the printing trades unions, were workmen affiliated with the Machinists' Union.

While no news has been received directly relating to the "show cause" hearing called by the War Labor Board to consider the suspension of two newspapers in New Jersey following the breakdown of negotiations for a new contract, it is known there has been no material change in the situation. In addition to the Jersey City and Bayonne papers, two newspapers at Fort Wayne and three in Birmingham are down due to similar reasons. Basically the controversy stems from the employers' opposition to a reservation of authority to the international union officers to nullify any arbitral procedure to which local parties may have agreed and incorporated in a contract. While arbitration commitments and provisions for joint determination of disputes may be legally incorporated in contracts signed by local union, an amendment enacted by the last convention, provided that whenever "any arbitration procedure to which a local union is committed reaches a deadlock," the executive council may release the contracting union from its agreement.

Under the War Labor Disputes Act, the War Labor Board entered into the situation. There have been a number of verbal exchanges between the president of the I.T.U. and the W.L.B., with public members acting as spokesmen. President Randolph challenged the board's jurisdiction and authority and the board countered with the charge that Mr. Randolph "had challenged the Government of the United States in time of war to provide for the peaceful adjustment of labor disputes." The record indicates that the War Labor Board acted unanimously in issuing the foregoing statement, although the four labor members are understood to have refrained from voting.

While many members have felt that governmental restrictions as they applied to the newspaper field were inequitable, since the worker was limited as to wages but there was no such limit placed on profits or prices, they have accepted such regulations, first because they were good Americans and second because they chose to do nothing which might even remo'evly impede the war effort. But challenging the W.L.B. is not necessarily a "challenge" to the Government of the United States. Until there is a final determination by orderly process of the War Labor Board's authorit'v. confusion will exist. Printers will obey the law, but they will not supinely submit to the edicts of any agency which attempts to act as prosecutor, judge and jury.

Emil Baffico of the Schwabacher chapel last week was greeting his friends with a bright smile and choice cigars. For July 7, Mrs. Baffico presented Emil with a fine baby boy, weighing 8 pounds 10 ounces at birth. Both mother and son are progressing splendidly.

Mrs. Ina L. Rickard held "open house" at her home on last Friday evening in observance of her—?th—birthday anniversary. A large number of friends called to wish Mrs. Rickard "many happy returns" and all good things for the future. Mrs. Rickard, a long-time and highly-esteemed member of No. 21, is an accomplished musician and composer.

On Thursday of last week, the writer and representatives of other printing trades unions appeared before a committee of the Board of Supervisors in opposition to an amendment proposed by Supervisor McPhee relative to publication of the budget and appropriations ordinances. Your representatives were interested in finding out just how "skeletonized" the "summary" which Mr. McPhee proposed be published would be and how he justified a requirement that the taxpayer should expend his time making a trip to the City Hall, there to purchase a copy of the budget recommendations to find out how his money paid in the form of taxes was to be spent. A further hearing is scheduled for August 2.

Wallace G. Kibbee, member of the union and son of Wallace L. Kibbee, long-affiliated with No. 21,

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Official Undertaker of S. F. Typographical Union No. 21

Union Printers Golf Association

By CHARLES A. WHITE

Plans are all complete for the Union Printers' Golf Association's July tournament to be held at Sharp Park. There will be 18 holes of golf at medal play, a hole-in-one contest; the prizes will be war stamps. We have a sign-up for 10 foursomes; inasmuch as Sharp Park is a municipal course and gets a heavy play on Sunday, the officers of the association make the plea that all players be on time. Tee time is the usual 10:30 a. m.

The standings for the month of June on the MacDermott Trophy finds some new names as leaders. Ben Apté heads the list, with 17 points. Ben has had one first, two seconds, and one third; in addition, he has five points for attendance. Jess Conaway and John Rice are tied for second, with 15 points each. Roy Donovan and Art Linkous are tied for the third spot with 14 points.

One of the best attended board of directors meeting was held last week. And after the smoke had cleared away we found a number of changes in the handicap list. The handicap committee recommended that the Calkins system of handicapping be put in force and would necessitate a complete scaling down of each player's handicap. Here is the new list of the members whose handicap was changed (if your name doesn't appear, you will retain your old handicap):

R. Cameron, 11; C. Forst, C. Nicholson, C. White, 12; P. Bauer, P. Crebassa, R. Kibbee, 13; A. Linkous, 14; H. Watson, 15; C. Straight, 16; W. Dye, 17; E. Schmieder, E. Blackford, R. Kimbrough, 18; R. Donovan, 19; A. Cantor, J. Conaway, L. Brewster, E. Mead, 21; W. Valiant, H. Hawkins, 22; B. Apté, H. Darr, J. Tappendorff, 23; P. Gallagher, C. Stuck, 24; R. Smith, J. Rice, 25; E. Browne, 26; A. Teel, 27; L. Ullo, 29, and W. Ferrogiario, 30. It is hoped that the membership will appreciate the work the handicap committee put in on this new system and that the members give it a fair chance to prove itself. The quarterly revision clause was retained.

The sale of tickets for the seventh annual tournament-dinner to be held at Crystal Springs, Sunday, August 26, is going far beyond the officers' expectations. If you haven't made your reservation as yet, you had better do so soon. Officers having the tickets are P. Gallagher, H. Watson, R. Smith, W. Dye, C. Nicholson and the secretary, C. White. The management can accommodate but 100 guests; when the 100 tickets are sold, the late-comers will be out of luck. It is to be an eight-course dinner, and the tariff is \$2.25.

A reminder: Sharp Park—Sunday, July 29—tee time, 10:30. Let's make it a date. Be on time!

was united in marriage with Miss Elizabeth Dilts on July 20. Heartiest congratulations to the happy young couple, now enjoying an extended honeymoon.

The many friends of Roy C. Kibbee were grieved last week to hear of the passing of his wife, Alice. In addition to her husband, Mrs. Kibbee is survived by a daughter, Mrs. Novak Bullard, and a son, Lieut. Roy F. Kibbee of the U. S. Marines. Funeral services were held in Mill Valley last Saturday.

H. M. (Herb) Hill, after a number of weeks' commuting to Redwood City, where he had taken charge of the *Tribune*, tired of "house hunting" and commuting, has returned to the city and is again a member of the *Examiner* chapel.

R. M. Marovich of the *Carlisle* chapel, now in military service, writes from a convalescent hospital at Fort Logan, Colorado, that he expects soon to be discharged and return to San Francisco. Corporal Marovich describes Fort Logan as one of the best Army camps and adds that the climate and scenery are ideal, food excellent, with entertainment almost every evening.

In Bulletin No. 1 relative to the "war" against the War Labor Board, the I.T.U. officers brand the W.L.B. as being fascist-like. Since every member of the W.L.B. was a personal appointee of former President Roosevelt, it comes as a distinct shock to read a charge that Mr. Roosevelt appointed to positions of authority over labor relations persons with fascist tendencies.

Page 6 LABOR CLARION

Friday, July 27

Woman's Auxiliary No. 21 to S. F. Typographical Union No. 21

By GRACE L. YOUNG
(Pinch Hitting for Louise A. Abbott)

First Vice-President Nora J. Swenson received a postcard from President Myrtle Bardsley, saying that they were having a happy time in Minneapolis and enjoying some scrumptious fish dinners.

Mrs. Swenson, chairman of the Sunshine Committee, reports that the committee held its first meeting the early part of the week, at the home of Betsy Haines.

From Mrs. Haines, we learn that she, her brother Bill Verner, and his wife Beverly, with Frank Simon of the *Chronicle* went to the Ice Follies on July 24. All four young people skate, and they picked up plenty of pointers from the stars of the Follies.

Also on Tuesday, Mrs. Sophie Rosenthal and her daughter, Cadet Nurse Colette Rosenthal, left for Los Angeles; they hope to get back in a week, if reservations are to be had.

Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Stradtmann spent a pleasant vacation at Schaver Lake, near Huntington Lake.

Mrs. Lorna Brill, who had a brief vacation at Santa Cruz, is entertaining her mother, Mrs. Clara Wheeler, who is escaping the heat of Chico in cool San Francisco.

Treasurer Bijou Blade continues to go to the Red Cross headquarters each week on Thursday, both afternoon and evening, and is still looking for more of our members to work there. At present, in addition to routine tasks, they are filling convalescent bags for the returned veterans who go into hospitals for further care. Also, Christmas boxes are being readied for those ships, as they dock, which expect to be at sea at Christmas, unable to get mail at that season. Chaplains from these vessels have sent requests for packages for their crews to be loaded as these ships leave port. The address is 450 Gough Street—hours from 9:00 to 4:30 every week day and Thursday evening from 6:00 to 9:00. You may go for one hour, or for as many hours as you can spare. Please remember to mention, when going to either the headquarters or the Blood Bank on Jones street, that you are from the Woman's Auxiliary, No. 21, Unit of Red Cross.

Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Gooler and their son and daughter visited Mr. Gooler's brother and father in Lodi. In spite of the recent death of an uncle, they were happy to be with the home folks for a few days.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry F. Young visited friends in Irvington, and Mr. Young's son, Frank H. Young, and the latter's wife, Madge, in San Leandro.

The label committee sends a clipping from the July issue of the *Retail Unionist*, to the effect that Local 442, American Federation of Teachers, Palo Alto, voted to bar *Reader's Digest* (printed by Donnelley's) "until it stops spreading poison against organized labor and the friendship of the United Nations." This magazine has been used in many schools, and we are happy to see our fellow unionists bar it from their class rooms.

155,000 army personnel has been discharged in June, 1945. The original schedule of discharges called for 70,000.

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The Labor Council meets every Friday at 8 p.m., at the Labor Temple. The Executive and Arbitration Committee meets every Monday, at 8 p.m. The Organizing Committee meets every Friday at 7:30 p.m. The Union Label Section meets the first Wednesday of every month, at 7:30 p.m.

Synopsis of Meeting Held Friday Evening, July 20, 1945.

Meeting called to order at 8:15 p.m. by President Shelley.

Roll Call of Officers—All present.

Approval of Minutes—Minutes of the previous meeting approved as printed in the LABOR CLARION.

Credentials—Referred to the organizing committee: Master Furniture Guild No. 1285—Robert A. Peabody; San Francisco Municipal Park Employees No. 311—Jim Symes, John McKenna; Shipwrights, Joiners, Boat Builders & Loftsmen No. 1149—William G. Lovejoy, Jackson Baker, Joe Mitchell, Steve Gifford, Larry Mallen, Stan Lore, and Elevator Constructors No. 8—Jack Gilmore and Harry A. Milton. (The Secretary announced that Brother Milton passed away on July 15th. Motion was made that when this Council adjourns it do so out of respect to the memory of Harry A. Milton; carried.)

Report of the Organizing Committee—(Meeting held Friday, July 20.) Meeting called to order at 7:30 p.m. Roll was called and absenteest noted. The following were examined and having been found to possess the proper qualifications, your committee recommends that they be seated as delegates to this Council:—Cooks No. 44—Fred Heindl; Musicians No. 6—Art Weidner; Painters No. 19—James D. Gallagher; San Francisco Transit Union No. 1380—Sherman W. Douglas, and Waitresses No. 48, Frankie Behan, Marguerite Finkenbinder, Elizabeth Kelley, Monte Montgomery, Gussie Nottingham, Hazel O'Brien, Lucille O'Donnell, Odella Snyder, Jackie Walsh, Margaret Werth. Meeting adjourned at 8:00 p.m. Report of the Committee concurred in as a whole.

Communications—Filed. From American National Red Cross, San Francisco Chapter, receipt for \$519.02, contributed by various affiliated organizations. From San Francisco War Chest, receipt for \$1037.98, contributed by several locals. From the office of Governor Earl Warren, acknowledgment of the Council's telegram asking the Governor's support of A. B. 1142. From United States Senator Sheridan Downey, assuring the Council of his support of ratification of the United Nations Charter in reply to its recent letter. From A.F.L. President William Green, acknowledging receipt of the Council's resolution on the United Nations Charter. From Edward R. Stettinius, Jr., thanking the Council for its resolution on the United Nations Charter. From the California State Federation of Labor, Weekly News Letter, dated July 18.

Bills were read, approved by the trustees and ordered paid.

Request Complied With—From the Veteran Hospital's Christmas Committee, requesting financial support in giving our sick and wounded servicemen the best possible Christmas. Motion that we send the usual donation of \$10.00; carried.

Referred to the Executive Committee—From W. J. Bassett, Secretary of the Los Angeles Central Labor Council, advising of a meeting to be conducted by its War Labor Board Co-ordinating Committee in Los Angeles on August 6th and asking for the attendance of a representative from the San Francisco Labor Council. The meeting will relate to War Labor Board policy, personnel and activities. Motion that this matter be referred to the Executive Committee at its meeting on July 23rd and that the committee have the authority to appoint a representative from the Council to attend this meeting; carried. From Wendell J. Phillips, chairman A.F.L. Members, Tenth Regional War Labor Board, notifying the Council of a meeting to be held in the offices of the Los Angeles Central Labor Council, July 30 at 10:00 a.m. "to consult with officials of Labor within the jurisdiction of the Tenth Regional War Labor Board, in order to make nominations for membership on the Tenth Regional War Labor Board for the year starting September 1, 1945." Motion to refer to the Executive Committee, meeting July 23rd, and that the Committee be given full power to act in appointing a representative to attend this meeting. Resolution

submitted by G. L. Pickle of Electrical Workers No. 6, resolving that his organization go on record in support of the purchase of trolley coaches by the municipal railway and the development of new trolley coach lines. Motion that this resolution be referred to the Executive Committee, meeting July 23rd; carried.

Referred to the Law and Legislative Committee—Resolution submitted by the Central Labor Council of San Joaquin County, favoring the abolishment of the law requiring all individually owned automobiles to display a Federal Use Tax Stamp.

Resolutions—From the California State Federation of Labor, several resolutions which were adopted by its Executive Council at its quarterly meeting in Sacramento, June 15 and 16, 1945, as follows: (1) Resolution on Office of Price Administration, endorsing the principles of price control and rationing and urging unions to express to Congress their desire to have the Emergency Price Control Act extended for one year or more. Motion to adopt carried unanimously. (2) Resolution on commemoration of death of Franklin Delano Roosevelt. Motion to adopt; carried unanimously. (3) Resolution on new orientation of Communist Party, resolving to go on record as condemning the Communist Party. Motion to adopt; carried. (4) Resolution on liberalizing War Labor Board restrictions. Motion to adopt; carried unanimously. (5) Resolution on Post-war Housing. Motion to adopt; carried. (See *Resume of Resolutions in LABOR CLARION*.)

Reports of Unions—Electrical Workers No. 6 report that they gave a dinner July 20th for their former business agents from the Seabees. Also, they recently got word from the W.L.B. that their case on Western Union is to be heard. They also have an application for wage increase before the board. Brother Cliff Berry of the Tool and Die Makers No. 1176, announced that his union honored him with a welcome-home party July 13th. Brother Douglas announced that the San Francisco Transit Union No. 1380 is now comprised of former locals 518 and 1004. He reported that the division is sorry of the split in the carmen's unions. Brother Isaacs of the Elevator Operators No. 117 reported that the five building service unions have formed a labor-management committee with the building contractors within the industry the purpose of which is (1) stabilization and (2) mediation. This committee was formed looking forward to peace in the industry in the post-war period.

The Secretary announced that there would be a meeting of the Executive Committee on Monday evening, July 23, at 8:00 p.m.

Receipts, \$1105.00; Disbursements, \$304.35.
Meeting adjourned at 9:45 p.m.

JOHN A. O'CONNELL, Secretary.

A decrease of 60 per cent in time lost due to strikes in the first four months of 1945, compared with the same period in 1944. Preliminary figures for the first four months of 1945 show 61 strikes involving 19,000 workers with a time loss of 72,695 man-days, and loss of 182,374 man-days for the same period as compared with 67 strikes, involving 32,873 workers last year.



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Rider Takes Farm Workers

(Continued from Page 1)

cultural commodity, including the raising, shearing, feeding, caring for, training, and management of livestock, bees, poultry, and fur-bearing animals and wildlife.

"(2) In the employ of the owner or tenant or other operator of a farm, in connection with the operation, management, conservation, improvement, or maintenance of such farm and its tools and equipment, or in salvaging timber or clearing land of brush and other debris left by a hurricane, if the major part of such service is performed on a farm.

Definition Wide in Scope

"(3) In connection with the production or harvesting of maple syrup or maple sugar or any commodity defined as an agricultural commodity in section 15 (g) of the Agricultural Marketing Act, as amended, or in connection with the raising or harvesting of mushrooms, or in connection with the hatching of poultry, or in connection with the ginning of cotton, or in connection with the operation or maintenance of ditches, canals, reservoirs, or waterways used exclusively for supplying and storing water for farming purposes.

"(4) In handling, planting, drying, packing, packaging, processing, freezing, grading, storing, or delivering to storage or to market or to a carrier for transportation to market, any agricultural or horticultural commodity; but only if such service is performed as an incident to ordinary farming operations or, in the case of fruits and vegetables, as an incident to the preparation of such fruits or vegetables for market. The provisions of this paragraph shall not be deemed to be applicable with respect to service performed in connection with commercial canning or commercial freezing or in connection with any agricultural or horticultural commodity after its delivery to a terminal market for distribution for consumption."

Consumers Save Money

Murray, the first city in Kentucky to contract with the Tennessee Valley Authority for power with its own electric plants, recently celebrated its third anniversary of municipal operation. According to the American Municipal Association, the city has paid \$60,000 of its \$200,000 bonded indebtedness and expects to pay an additional \$30,000 this year. The plant has earned a surplus of \$75,000 in the 3 years of operation with TVA power. Operating first with "interim" and then with "standard" TVA rates, the municipal plant has saved consumers approximately \$95,000 in lower rates in the 3 years with a 40 per cent reduction.

PEOPLE'S DAIRY
100 Per Cent Union

Caswell's NATIONAL CREST Coffee
San Francisco Sutter 6654
Oakland Hilgate 1017
Direct Delivery for Freshness

WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST

The concerns listed below are on the "We Don't Patronize" list of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of labor unions and sympathizers are requested to note this list carefully from week to week:

Adam Hat Stores, Inc., 119 Kearny.	Drake Cleaners and Dyers.	Sherwin-Williams Paint Company.
Advance Pattern Company, 552 Mission.	Forderer Corinice Works, 269 Potrero.	Sloane, W. & J.
American Distributing Company.	Gantner & Mattern, 1453 Mission.	Smith, L. C., Typewriter Company, 545 Market.
Austin Studio, 833 Market.	Cates Rubber Company, 2700 - 16th St.	Speed-E Menu Service, 693 Mission.
Pecker Distributing Company.	General Distillers, Ltd., 136 Front St.	Standard Oil Company.
Bruener, John, Company.	Goldstone Bros., Manufacturers of overalls and working men's clothing.	Stanford University Hospital, Clay and Webster.
B & G Sandwich Shops.	Lucerne Apartments, 766 Sutter.	Sutro Baths and Skating Rink.
California Watch Case Company.	National Beauty Salon, 207 Powell.	Swift & Co.
Chan Quon, photo engraver, 680 Clay.	Navalet Seed Company, 423 Market.	"Time" and "Life" (magazines), products of the unfair Donnelley firm (Chicago).
Curtis Publishing Co. (Philadelphia); publishers of "Saturday Evening Post," "Ladies' Home Journal," "Country Gentleman."	O'Keefe-Merritt Stove Co., Products, Los Angeles.	Underwood Typewriter Company, 531 Market.
Doran Hotels (include St. Regis, 85 Fourth St.; Mint, 141 Fifth St.; Hale, 939 Mission St.; Land, 936 Mission St.; Hillsdale, 51 Sixth St.; Grand Central, 1412 Market St., and the Ford Apartments, 957 Mission St.).	Pacific Label Company, 1150 Folsom.	Wooldridge Tractor Equipment Company, Sunnyvale, California.
All non-union independent taxicabs.	Remington-Rand, Inc., 509 Market.	Barbers' International Union of America are unfair.
Barber Shops that do not display the shop card of the Journeyman Barbers' Union are unfair.	Romaine Photo Studio, 220 Jones.	Cleaning establishments that do not display the shop card of Retail Cleaners' Union No. 93 are unfair.
Beauty Shops that do not display the shop card of the Hairdressers and Cosmetologists' Department of the Journeyman	Royal Typewriter Company, 153 Kearny.	Locksmith Shops which do not display the union shop card of Federated Locksmiths No. 1331 are unfair.

Your Assurance
PRECISION WORK
AMERICAN LABOR STANDARDS
WATCHMAKERS UNION AFL

Watchmakers' Union
GUARANTEE and BOND
LOOK FOR THIS EMBLEM
Ask for Our Written Guarantee

'Barbers' International Union of America are unfair.
Cleaning establishments that do not display the shop card of Retail Cleaners' Union No. 93 are unfair.
Locksmith Shops which do not display the union shop card of Federated Locksmiths No. 1331 are unfair.

Three-Point Program To Correct Situation

Cal. State Library
Capitol Bldg.

Warning the Nation of growing labor unrest, President William Green offered a three-point program to overcome its "concrete and painful causes."

In a recent Nation-wide broadcast, entitled "Strikes CAN Be Reduced," the following steps were urgently recommended:

1—Restoration of free collective bargaining so that hourly wage rates can be lifted wherever no price increases will result. This will make up for loss of overtime pay and permit workers to meet high living costs without causing inflation.

Raising Minimum Wage a "Must"

2—Raising minimum wage rates to 72 cents an hour. This would permit a minimum weekly wage of \$28 before taxes and no American family can get along on less at present-day prices.

3—Enactment by Congress without delay of the Truman unemployment compensation plan under which the Federal Government will supplement State funds so that jobless workers with families will receive as much as \$25 a week in unemployment insurance for 26 weeks.

"I am confident that such action will reduce strikes to a minimum," Mr. Green declared.

The A.F.L. chief took the newspapers to task for building up strike scares and ignoring the great majority who stick to the job. He said the headlines emphasize that fifty thousand workers strike but not a word appears about the fifty million who remained faithfully at their tasks.

"That, apparently, was not news," Mr. Green commented caustically.

No-Strike Pledge Reiterated

The Federation president strongly reiterated the A.F.L.'s no-strike pledge for the duration and declared that until Japan surrenders, the A.F.L. will not "excuse, condone or sanction any strike for any cause." He added:

"We are proud of the fact that only a small percentage of those engaged in strikes at this time, or at any time during the war, have been A.F.L. members. In proof of that statement, let me cite the official figures of the Department of Labor which show that only 28 per cent of the time lost by strikes last year was attributable to workers who belong to American Federation of Labor unions. That figure is especially significant when you consider that the seven million members of the American Federation of Labor constitute more than half the organized workers in the Nation."

Physical Therapy Needed

Programs of physical therapy have helped industrial plants maintain wartime production records by keeping workers in condition and returning the injured to their jobs with a minimum loss of time, the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis reports. As a result of the war plant survey, the foundation predicted that industrial use of physical therapy will play an increasing part in postwar industrial medicine. The foundation is offering scholarships at leading medical schools and universities as part of its \$1,267,600 training program to relieve the current shortage of trained physical therapists.

Swords to Plowshares

Designed to stimulate conversion of military supplies to agricultural uses, the Exhibits Office of the U. S. Department of Agriculture has turned out what is called a "carry about" exhibit of illustrated and lettered cards. The photographs are from the Signal Corps and the U. S. Army Air Forces. They are pictures of military equipment in action, and beneath are pertinent questions, "Can these be used for?" followed by named farm jobs. The exhibit is aimed to stimulate the ingenuity of manufacturers, merchants and farmers, and set them to asking original questions and working out their own answers.

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I.O.O.F. Honors Member

George E. Mitchell, Sr., was highly honored by the Buena Lodge, No. 15, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, on Thursday evening, July 19, when he was the recipient of a 60-year emblem. Mr. Mitchell has served the lodge in all its offices and has represented the lodge in sessions of the grand lodge for many years. George, as he is known among his countless friends in the labor movement, joined Star of Auckland Lodge of the Odd Fellows in New Zealand in 1885, the same year he became affiliated with the typographical union in that country. He affiliated with his present lodge shortly after his arrival in San Francisco in 1886.

During his years in the labor movement he served the local typographical union in most every known office as well as the international union as its representative for many years. He acted as assistant secretary for the California State Federation of Labor in conventions many times. Mr. Mitchell retired from the newspaper printing field several years ago, and at 79 he is hale and hearty and still is active in many endeavors.

Vet Agencies in 48 States

All 48 States now have an office, department or agency to administer veterans' affairs as a result of State legislative action this year, the Council of State Governments announces. New State veterans' agencies were created, or existing bureaus recognized into State veterans' offices, by legislatures of 15 States this year. This action, with that of other States in 1944 and 1943, now enables all 48 States to give active assistance in the handling of veterans' affairs.

Page 8 LABOR CLARION

Friday, July 27

In Case You're Interested

O.P.A. is calling on union members to help in the black market fight, especially in meat purchases. You are urged to secure from your ration board the ceiling price list on meat and check against the price you are asked to pay.

Wing Sing Chew was charged with attempting to bribe two O.P.A. agents investigating his use of black market gasoline; he was found guilty and sentenced to one year and a day in the county jail together with a \$90 fine by Federal District Court Judge A. F. St. Sure.

The Socialist Party is vigorously protesting any and all proposals for compulsory peacetime military training. They say that adoption of such measures would Prussianize America.

Communications from the chairman and vice-chairman of the W.L.B.'s Daily Newspaper Printing and Publishing Commission in Chicago announced holding "policy meetings in which the question of inequities will be considered and some reconsideration recommendation made to the national board." A brief on behalf of several Los Angeles printing trades unions has been forwarded the panel.

Selective Service officials in Washington have announced that service women honorably discharged are entitled to re-employment in their former positions if they meet the requirements and desire such re-employment.

An increase of approximately 126,000 units in truck production ceiling approved for the last half of 1945 has been announced by W.P.B.



IMAGINE 4,300,000 Toll and Long Distance calls!

That's an average day's work for the Bell System—and it's getting bigger every day.

Many of these calls are made by the thousands of returning overseas veterans.

By making none but urgent Long Distance calls day or night, you'll be helping their calls get through quicker.

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